WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 MAY 1997

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

KAREN'S COLUMN
ARCHITECTS COMPLETE PLANS FOR RESTORATION, MOSAIC FOUNDATION DONATES REST OF FUNDING

Quinn Evans/Architects has completed the plans and specifications for the work that will be done with funds from the Michigan Department of State Historic Preservation Grant. If all goes well, the plans will be reviewed in Lansing this month, bids will be taken in June and work will begin in July.

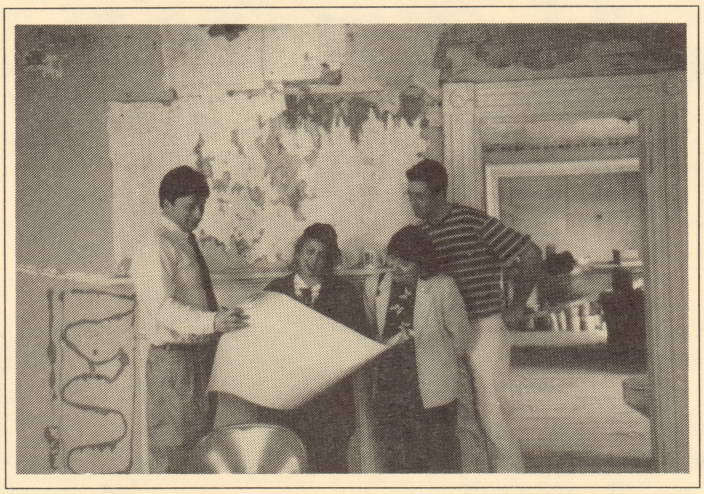


Photo by Karen O'Neal

Two grant officials came from Lansing to visit projects that will be receiving funds including our Museum on Main Street. (Left to right) Brian Conway, architect, Susan Wineberg, WCHS President, Ann Webster, Grant Manager, and Kerry Adams, WCHS Board member.

With a generous donation from the Mosaic Foundation of Peter and Rita Heydon, we now have complete funding for the total $18,300 we need to do interior restoration at the Museum House. ***THANK YOU!***

In April Brian Conway, architect, and Ann Webster, Grant Manager, came from Lansing to visit three projects in the area that will be receiving funds from this program: the Michigan Theater, Riverside Arts Center and the Museum on Main Street.

The Signature Quilt has room for 200 names. It is about half full. It will be available for signing at the annual meeting on May 21. For a donation of $20 you can record your name in one of the 97 spaces that are left.

If you are unable to attend the meeting but would like to sign the quilt please call me. I will arrange to bring it to you for your signature.

Karen O'Neal, 665-2242

WCHS BUS TOUR WILL EXPLORE PARTS OF WESTERN WASHTENAW, JACKSON COUNTIES SATURDAY, JUNE 7

WCHS will make a trip to western Washtenaw and Jackson Counties by bus Saturday, June 7.

Participants will explore part of the 19th century German settlement in Washtenaw and stop at Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church in Washtenaw on the way to Jackson County.

In Jackson County tourgoers may walk through downtown Brooklyn's antique shops, have early lunch at the historic Brooklyn Hotel, visit the Lee Conklin Antique Organ Museum in Hanover and tour Ella Sharp Museum in Jackson.

Tourgoers have a choice of one of four sandwiches--open face prime rib, seafood melt, chicken or vegetarian club sandwich. There is also a choice of soup or French fries and choice of beverage (non-alcoholic).

Tourgoers will board the bus at 8:30 a.m. in the Pioneer High School parking lot along S. Main St. in Ann Arbor. The bus will return by 5 p.m.

Prepaid reservations required by May 30. The fee is $32.50 each, including lunch and admissions. To make reservations see coupon on inside back page. Information: (313) 662-9092.

ANNUAL MEETING AT MACON MILL, PROGRAM ON FORD VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

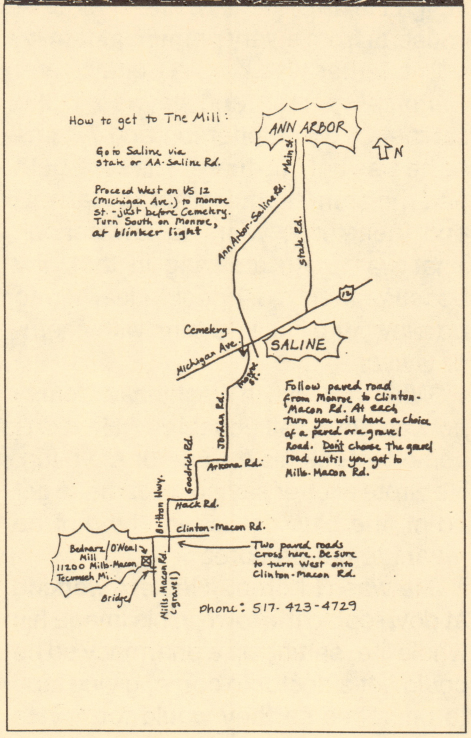
The story of Henry Ford's village industries will be told at the WCHS annual meeting to be held in the former Ford mill at Macon Wednesday, May 21.

Bruce Pietrykowski, Associate Professor of Economics, Sociology Department, University of Michigan-Dearborn, will speak. He titled his talk *"Looking Forward Through the Rear View Mirror: Henry Ford's Village Industry Plants."*

The mill is at 11200 Mills-Macon Rd., Macon between Saline and Tecumseh.

The evening will begin at 6 p.m. with a potluck dinner followed by the annual meeting of the Society and the program at approximately 7:30 p.m. (Please bring a dish to pass. Beverages and tableware will be furnished.)

See map on page 1 for directions or call 662-9092. The public is invited.



INTRODUCTION TO FOUR WASHTENAW VILLAGES

Local historian, Grace Shackman, took the April WCHS audience on a quick introductory slide tour of four Washtenaw County villages--Dexter, Saline, Manchester and Chelsea. She spoke at the Saline District Library.

She noted that these villages each have active historical societies and people who are really into their local history. "I want to say, in all humility, I am not the final expert. With that in mind, let me tell you what I do know.

Photos courtesy of Grace Shackman

Judge Samuel Dexter, founder of Dexter, built Gordon Hall, namedafter his mother, in 1841. It still stands, overlooking his village.

"When you study history in college you memorize all these dates and you think these things are all very exact The thing with local history that people don't understand is you find it's not as easy as all that.

"How you decide when a village was started can be a question. Is it when the first person arrives? Is it when it was platted? Is it when they incorporated? They all have different dates when they claim to have started.

"First I want to do Dexter because it was definitely first. It was founded by Sam Dexter. He's always known as Judge Dexter. He came from Massachusetts from a very prominent family.

"His father was both a Senator and Congress person and he was in the cabinet of both Jefferson and Adams so he was right up there. His son--both had the same name--went to Harvard and then three years to law school. That was quite amazing in that day because then most people learned to be a lawyer by just working with another lawyer.

"When he came to Washtenaw County he was very well educated. He didn't come to seek his fortune or anything. He wrote a letter saying he came to get rid of 'the blue devils' and by that he meant to not be bored.

"He wasn't bored. He kept working at developing the town in his image his whole life, setting up a pharmacy so he could get a doctor to come, giving land to churches so they would form. He helped edit the first newspaper. He had strong views on drinking. He was a real thinker and visionary, not just a town founder.

"The reason he was known as Judge Dexter is that two years after he was here Washtenaw County got organized and set up a court. He was the first circuit judge, a job for which he was eminently qualified. He was probably the most educated man in the county.

"When you read history they talk about the husbands. I'm sure the wives had a lot of the ideas and did a lot of implementation. I think it's important to show the wife whenever I can.

"This is his third wife, Millicent. The first two died. I don't know much about her except she was assistant postmaster. Her husband was first postmaster of Dexter and she was known to deliver the mail when he wasn't around, going miles and miles on horseback.

"When Sam Dexter came to Michigan he traveled around four months with Orange Risdon who was founder of Saline. Dexter was trying to decide where to locate his town and he decided on the spot where Mill Creek goes into the Huron River which is now the Village of Dexter.

" The first thing he did was build a dam and a sawmill on the west side of Mill Creek. Behind where is now the boat store there was a log cabin that he and a lot of the workers lived in. On the east side of the creek he built a flour mill which stayed in Dexter for years and years.

"Actually the mill burned down in the 1850s and was built up again. It was under several owners. In the 1874 county atlas it was Evarts Mill, then it was Birkett's Mill. It was still there in the thirties and owned by Henry Ford.

"Practically any mill in Washtenaw County was owned by Henry Ford. He had the Dexter mill on his list to finish but he died before he got to it.

"As soon as Ford died the company was glad to sell it to the Village of Dexter. The village tore it down. Now the fire station and village offices are there.

"Judge Dexter laid out the village in 1830." She showed a scene of where the creek goes into the river and you could see the two mills.

"I'd always heard that he based his street layout on Washington, D.C. and when I look at the plan I think it's probably true. Some streets are numbered still today. They are no longer lettered the other way but they still have names that start with those letters--Alpine, Broad, Central, Dover, Edison and so on. He made the streets very wide because he thought it was going to be an important place in the world.

"Judge Dexter built his second house in 1826 and it was around over 100 years until 1939 when it was torn down. Some history minded people tried to save it but to no avail.

"He was always trying to improve his village. One thing he did was sell some land at a very reasonable price to the railroad so they would come through Dexter.

"The railroad was already in Ann Arbor and in 1841 it came through Dexter on his land. Later a daughter said it really hurt her to see the railroad come in and cut down all those beauti-

ful fruit trees around the house. In the nineteenth century when a railroad came through your town it was a real boon."

She showed a picture of the second railroad station and another of the station today, now owned by the Model Railroad Society.

"After the railroad came through their land it wasn't as nice a place as it was before so Judge Dexter built a house outside of town which he called Gordon Hall after his mother. (I should also say that he named the village not after himself but after his father.) It's still there, owned by the U-M and divided into apartments. It's still a beautiful building. I have no idea what it looks like inside.

"I don't know but he could have used the Vinkel-Steinbach house built the year before in 1840 by Dexter's first cabinet maker who was also the undertaker, as a model. Vinkel made caskets and supposedly built one for himself which he slept in and was later buried in.

"The American Legion owns it today. They purchased it after World War II and built two additions, one to either side, one in the '50s to make the main lounge bigger, the longer one on the left, a hall I think they built in the '80s. They have kept the outside appearance. On the inside its different."

The oldest picture of Dexter she could find was supposed to be about 1845. It showed the Vinkel house and his shop on the right. In an 1868 view of downtown Dexter you could see the mill and wooden store buildings and sidewalks. Those burned down and were rebuilt in brick.

Another picture after the turn of the century showed a white building built by Dr. Gates who later came to Ann Arbor and had a hospital but he had a hospital in Dexter first. She showed other views of downtown from the 1930s and today. The buildings looked about the same.

"At Dexter's height it had four hotels and a lot of people stopping on the train."

She showed other views of the other side of the street and the park. "They had a gazebo which in recent years the city fathers and mothers have rebuilt."

"With each community I end with a slide of something I think is neat about the community. With Dexter I think the first thing you might think of is the cider mill which was built over 100 years ago and is still there.

Millicent Dexter, Samuel's third wife.

"On to Saline. Orange Risdon, who founded Saline, was also a very neat guy. He was a surveyor. He came from New York State where he did a lot of the laying out of Buffalo and Lockport. He was hired to come to Michigan and do surveying because they were going to sell land and obviously they had to survey it so the people would know what they were buying.

"So he came to Michigan in 1823 and he was the chief surveyor of the main road across Michigan which was known as the Sauk Trail, then the Military Road, then the Chicago Road, then Michigan Avenue and it's still there (US-12)."

She showed pictures of Risdon and his wife, Sally, "probably also a formidable lady."

Sally Risdon, wife of founder of Saline.

"Risdon decided to locate at a spot near the Saline River overlooking this main road that he was surveying. There is a drawing of the house he built in the 1874 county atlas.

"It was the first house in the village and would have been one of the main social centers like all the early settlers. Risdon had a post office there and he let a guy named Silas Finch have a store there. The first wedding was there--Risdon was a justice of the peace. It was sort of an inn--travelers could stay there."

In an 1899 picture of a big flood on the Saline River you could see Risdon's house on the hill. The City of Saline bought the house in 1948 to make room to extend the cemetery. The house was moved to Henry Street, divided into apartments and is in use today.

"I learned from Bob Harrison just last weekend about Orange Risdon's livery stable. The Saline Area Historical Society heard it was going to be torn down and rescued it. The society moved it near their museum, painted and fixed it up.

"Risdon got around to platting Saline in 1832. The first plat looks pretty much like it does today with Ann Arbor Street going up and down, Chicago Street left to right with streets on either side the same--McKay, Henry and so on.

"After Risdon platted the town, Silas Finch, the storekeeper, moved to Main Street. That store stayed there until 1915 when it was destroyed by fire.

"Saline got its name from a salt lick. It is rumored that animals came and Indians too. I guess there is some evidence they tried to mine salt unsuccessfully.

"The Chicago Road got wider. You can imagine there was all kinds of traffic back and forth."

Interurban tracks were visible in the road in one picture.

She showed street scenes of both sides of the street which look pretty much the same as in earlier days. The opera house was around the corner on Ann Arbor Street. Beyond that were the Methodist and Baptist Churches. (Both Judge Dexter and Risdon offered free land to any church that wanted to build.)

"What was the Baptist Church became the hospital, then the Saline Library, now an office. (We are in the new library today.)

"A fellow was telling me that people in the hospital on the second floor used to say they appreciated looking out at the stained glass in the Methodist Church across the street.

Saline had a mill too although Orange Risdon didn't do it. I think it was built in 1837. It was the Schuyler Mill. It was there many years until Henry Ford bought it.

"The railroad arrived in Saline in 1870, the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana. It helped Saline's economy a lot. Today the Saline Historical Society uses it for a museum. Right now they have an interesting exhibit on salt.

"One person who profited from the train coming was William Davenport. He had a grocery store and the only safe in town so people would give him their valuables to put in the safe if they had something they really wished to be safe.

"Eventually he had more than he could put in his safe so it evolved into a bank and he ended up as a banker. He made money as a banker and built an elaborate Victorian house in 1870 that is still there.

"When Davenport died his assistant, a man named Curtis, took over both the bank and house. Curtis's son lives there today. People have told me that years ago it was painted in more different colors and it had more gardens around it, but other than that it looks pretty much the same."

She showed one slide of Saline Valley Farms, "an idealistic enterprise started in the 1930s that could be a whole show in itself."

"Henry Ford bought the mill in Saline in 1937, built another building behind it in old-fashioned style and did soybean processing there. He bought soy beans from farmers from miles around and used it for some kind of plastic.

"The last slide is of the old Methodist Church. It is now The Calico Cat gift shop, showing how Saline is turning into a shopping center where you have gift stores and things like that. It's a very nice restoration. The owner, Marcia Duncan, has used the church to advantage instead of making a restoration where somebody could say 'who would ever guess this was a church?' She likes it when people come in and know it was a church."

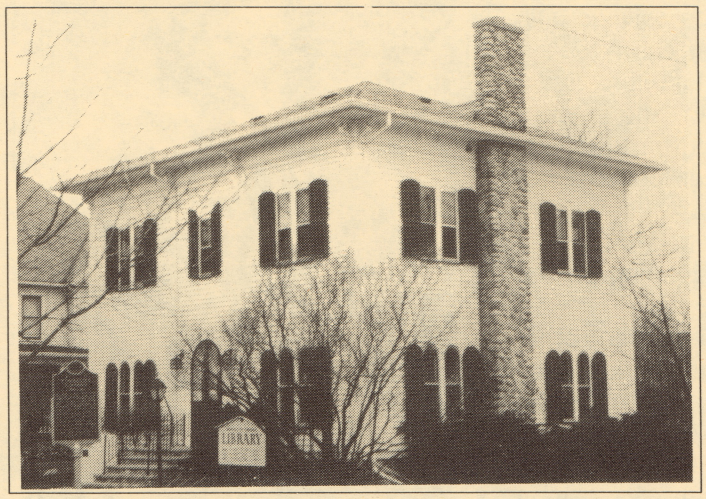
Home of Orange Risdon, the first house in Saline. It stands today on Henry Street, moved from its original site overlooking Michigan Avenue, the road Risdon surveyed in 1825.

"On to Manchester. Manchester is most modest in claiming a date for founding. They say 1867. That's the year they incorporated but they were around since 1832 when their first mill was put up. You can see it on an 1874 map they wouldn't have developed that much in seven years.

"The River Raisin winds at both ends of town. They had two different mills, one at each bend. There were also two railroads coming through town and two stations so they were very developed.

"Because of the River Raisin they were quite a manufacturing center in the nineteenth century.

"The island at my right was called Soulesville originally--it wasn't even part of Manchester. It was a different village, then they grew together.



Manchester Library, one of the first two libraries in the state, started in 1840, is housed in this 1867 house.

"The mill building in downtown Manchester now is the third mill. There were two different fires. People have told me that flour is very combustible. Most of these mills have burned more than once.

In a picture with the second mill on the left, they also had a sawmill and a boat factory. "I learned recently that the factory made stone boats, not boats made of stone but 'boats' to move stones."

"The story is that this land (for the downtown mill) was bought in 1826 by a John Gilbert from Ypsilanti. He sold it to Emanuel Case with the stipulation that he build a mill there. Gilbert said this was perfect land for a mill.

"So Case would be founder but he's not as much a city father as the other towns have--somebody superintending the whole thing. Maybe that was why they didn't claim to start until 1867.

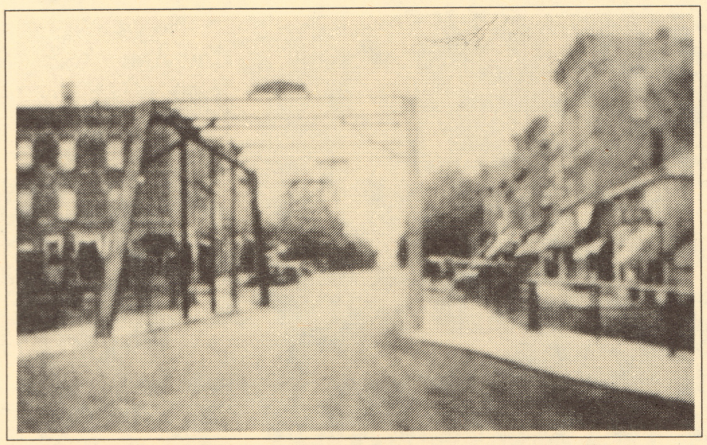
"This third mill on the site was built in 1924 after the former mill burned. Since 1924 it was always a feed mill. It stopped being a flour mill.

"The bridge (over the River Raisin) was a major center of Manchester. All pictures show the bridge. It would be interesting to look at all the bridges in the county and see how many were sites of mills because mills and bridges seem to go together.

"A very early bridge picture shows a pedestrian path blocked off so they could cross without getting splashed with mud. They had a wooden bridge in an 1860 picture. In the 1880s they got one of the metal bridges. We only have a few of them left.

"There was another mill bridge too. Between the two mills that I told you about

there was a manufacturing center that had a foundry and a distillery. It was called the foundry bridge. It's there today on Furnace Street but they don't let cars go over it, just foot traffic. By my reckoning it's one of four left in the county. "



Downtown Manchester with iron bridge over the River Raisin.

She showed a picture of the fire that burned down the Main Street mill in 1924 and several streetscapes. " It is sometimes called the best preserved Italianate commercial streetscape in Michigan. There are quite a few but this is a very nice one. "

"At the same time the streetscape was developing, people were making money from the different industries and building nice houses along Ann Arbor Road [M-52]. Those houses back onto the river.

"I don't know how Manchester got its name but I do know how the River Raisin got its--it was named from the wild grapes along its banks.

"This picture was taken from Char-Broil Park which I thought must be where they had the char broil but I later learned it came from the money they earned at the charcoal broil.

"There were three brick yards in Manchester. All the brick buildings were made of local bricks. They got good clay for bricks from the River Raisin.

"Then they had two railroad lines and two stations, one south of town, one north of town. Both stations were torn down.

"After the nineteenth century, Manchester became less of a manufacturing town because of the economies of scale from bigger mass production. Also, river power wasn't so important anymore.

"But having two railroads was very important to the farming community, particularly the sheep farmers. This area of Washtenaw County was one of the top, if not the top wool producing areas of the time. The railroads had areas for holding sheep." She showed a picture of sheep being herded into town.

"At one time Manchester had eight blacksmith shops. The last one to exist, built in 1877, was saved by the Manchester Historical Society. It's still there, very nice.

"Manchester has a library they are justly proud of--one of the first two libraries in the state. I think 1840 is the date it started. It's now in an 1867 house.

"In the 1920s farmers used to come to town on Wednesday and Saturday nights. They did in Ann Arbor, too, and probably lots of other small communities. Days they had to work in the fields when they could but at night they would come.

"There used to be band concerts on some of those evenings. Several people told me there used to be movies. They would put a sheet across the metal bridge to show movies on. They were silent movies--they didn't worry about a sound system. People would sit on the edge of the bridge and in cars to watch them. "

She showed a picture of broiling chickens being turned at the charcoal broil, one of the most famous things about Manchester. "I went last year. It was great."

"They started out saying it was a break for the women of the village--they didn't have to cook that night. Now some women help. It's a huge community effort.

"The last slide is of the Manchester Dairy Queen. Its got to be one of the most gorgeous in the world because you can eat your Dairy Queen and look down at the river.

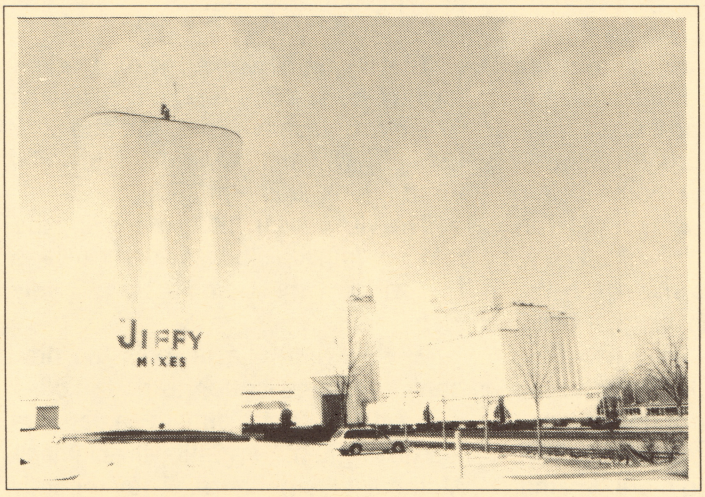
"At an earlier slide show, a lady remembered taking her kids there. Her kids are now in their fifties so maybe its one of the oldest in the state.

"On to Chelsea. Chelsea is a village not on any river or major road. It more likely would have been Pierceville. A fellow named Nathan Pierce, came to Sylvan Township and built this house in 1831. A community started around it called Pierceville.

"The house was on what was then called the Territorial Road, a road built north of Michigan Avenue to connect to St. Joseph. The route is now basically I-94. The house is on what is now called Old US-12.

"Chelsea inflates their founding date. They say they were started in 1834. That's when Sylvan Township became a township. Chelsea wasn't platted until 1850--that's why I have it last in this slide show.

"What happened was that there were a whole bunch of little hamlets including Pierceville. One of them involved two brothers, Elisha and James Congdon, who owned farms that faced each other on either side of what is now Main Street, Chelsea.



Chelsea, home of Jiffy Mix. Jiffy biscuit mix invented, sold before Bisquick was ever heard of.

"The railroad came out, moving westward from Dexter and went through Chelsea. They set up a station about one mile west of what is now Chelsea, called Davison Station, named after the farmer there. That struc-

ture burned in 1848. It was probably a crude wooden structure.

"Elisha Congdon offered to give land to the railroad company if they would put the station on his land. Pretty soon everyone had to come to Chelsea to pick up things, take the train, go to the post office. It was named Chelsea because Congdon came from Chelsea Landing, Connecticut. "

Main Street, Chelsea, 1926. Distinctive clock tower, built by Frank Glazier, Chelsea industrialist, visible in background.

She showed a picture of the station there today. It is not the original one. The present one has been restored as partly museum and partly meeting room.

"On an 1874 map of Chelsea you can see Main Street go up and down and Middle Street the other way. If you look carefully you can see the 'E. Congdon Addition, on the right, and, on the left, it will say 'J. Congdon.' In 1850 it was divided up into house lots and they began selling them and businesses started moving in.

"James Congdon must have made enough money that he made this nice house pictured in the 1874 county atlas. I could figure out from the county atlas where it was but couldn't find it. It probably was torn down.

"Elisha built several houses, the first a kind of shanty. Then he built a nicer frame house. He moved it from its original location but it was in existence until fairly recently it was torn down.

"From the fancier house he built in 1860, ten years after he laid out the village, he obviously earned a few dollars. He died in 1867 and it was turned into a fancy hotel. Today it's the library. On the inside the rooms look to be pretty much the same although furnished differently.

"It's worth keeping an eye on because the library needs a bigger building no matter what. They have too many books, they need to be handicap accessible, some surrounding townships have joined and more are talking about joining, they need more parking.

"They have to deal with whether they build an addition or move. If an addition, they need something that will not spoil the nice look of the building. If they move what do they do with this building?

"The streetscape is much like other villages its age. Frank Glazier really made a change in the streetscape. He was the son of a local banker. He started a stove company, B. & B. (for Brightest and Best) Heating and Cooking.

"I'm not going to go much into his political career but he was active in politics. He was state treasurer and was deposed or whatever the word is. He had state money in his own bank and he was using the stove company as collateral for a bunch of other loans but that's a whole other story.

"He originally had a stove company building on Main Street. There was a fire. He rebuilt on the other side of the railroad station. Then he built a nicer building, called the Welfare Building, for employee recreation, that is still there.

"That is where I worked when I worked for the *Chelsea Standard*. The *Chelsea Standard* has moved out. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard whom I worked for are still there I think, doing printing.

"The village is thinking of making the building with the clock tower the village hall which I think would be a lovely idea.

"When Frank Glazier built the new bank he named it after his dad. Today it is 14th District Court. Glazier was also instrumental in getting the Chelsea Methodist Home there. They recently tore down the original home and built a new, larger one.

"He was the same Glazier who built the Ann Arbor Trust Building at 100 South Main, now Key Bank.

"When the Chelsea Methodist Church burned, Glazier was one of the main fund raisers to have it rebuilt.

"Whatever you think of his politics, he did change the look of Chelsea. The clock tower really sets it off." She showed a picture of the tower before the clock was installed, also street scenes of the 1920s and 1930s, judging by the cars pictured.

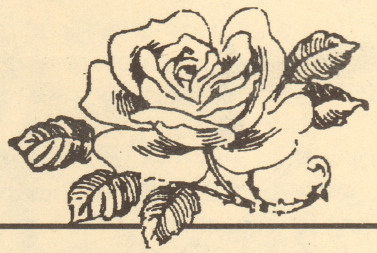
"Of course I should mention Jiffy Mix. Howdy Holmes, who spoke last week at Kempf House, told that his family had been in Chelsea since the beginning of this century and had a mill located, I assume, because of the railroad track.

"In 1930, his grandmother invented Jiffy Mix, the biscuit mix that is still being sold, and she did it before Bisquick. He didn't like to say that word.

"Then, just to wind up this slide show, three pictures of today. When I left eight years ago, you could see the Sylvan had been a hotel I used to pass when I went to lunch. Someone told me there used to be a bowling alley in the basement.

"It has been spiffed up with a new front. Inside it has Kerrytown-like shops. Then Dancers, the small town department store, has been changed to The Common Grill, a nice restaurant.

"The Purple Rose Theater doesn't look like much, it's in an old garage but its a wonderful theater. In fact it's supposed to be called the Garage Theater.



APOLOGIES

In the March 1997 *Impressions*, the lower of two pictures on page 4 is not *"Belvidere"* but another Virginia home we have been informed. The upper picture is *"Belvidere,"* the 1853 home of Thomas W. McCue, son of Ann Allen by her first husband. Ann Arbor, of course, is named for Ann Allen.

CRC MUSEUM OPEN HOUSE SET SUNDAY, MAY 18

Retirement homes have all kinds of facilities for their residents these days. The Chelsea Retirement Community (CRC), 805 W. Middle Street, Chelsea, even has a museum.

The grand opening of the newly renovated Heritage Room will be at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 18. It is part of the home's 90th anniversary celebration.

Guests are requested to meet at Dancey House living room. Residents will give museum tours after the dedication. Refreshments will be served. For more information call Elizabeth Titus, (313) 475-8633.

WCHS HAS 26.5% OF POINTS NEEDED FOR MEMORY BOOK

WCHS is now collecting Bill Knapp's Restaurant points for a custom-made leather bound memory book to record names of donors to our Museum on Main Street.

We already have 5,302 points or 26.5% of the 20,000 needed.

Anyone who eats at Knapp's may request a yellow points slip from the cashier each time. One point is given for each dollar spent. Please give or send to Alice Ziegler, 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

ARTIFACTS TO DONATE?

Anyone wishing to donate an artifact to WCHS should contact Judy Chrisman, collections chair, at 769-7859 or by mail, 1809 Dexter Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

THANKS, CO-SPONSORS

We are grateful to all the businesses who have helped sponsor *Washtenaw Impressions* this year. They include:

Kolossus Printing, 310 E. Washington,

Neil's Printing, 2163 W. Stadium Blvd.,

G.T. Products Inc.., 315 S. First St.,

Strategies Marketing & Design (formerly Creative Ink), 5648 Whittaker Rd., Ypsilanti,

Meijer, Inc., 3145 Ann Arbor-Saline Rd.,

Chi Systems, Inc. (Health care consultants), 130 S. First St.,

Ervin Industries, 3893 Research Park Dr.,

We also have smaller donations from three others to co-sponsor the September issue next fall. They are:

Dahlmann Properties, 300 S. Thayer,

Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM), 3300 Plymouth Rd.,

and University Microfilm (UMI), 300 N. Zeeb Rd.

'WHAT'S IT' GAME OFFERED SCHOOLS, GROUPS

WCHS offers traveling exhibits of small artifacts, set up as a humorous *"What Is It?"* game to schools for children and another for adults. They are available for classes and meetings. Information: Arlene Schmid, 665-8773.

Loan Box on life before electricity also available to teachers for $15 rental fee.

CONGRATULATIONS, PAM

Pam Newhouse, a director of the Washtenaw County Historical Society as well as a co-founder of the local Civil War Roundtable, is the 1997 recipient of the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg Summer Scholar Award.

She will spend several weeks there researching the social history of the farm families who lived where the battle took place.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Dexter Historical Society: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, May 24, 1997, Antique Appraisal Clinic at Dexter Area Museum, 3443 Inverness Street. Appraisals of carry-in items by DuMouchelles Appraisers of Detroit. Proceeds benefit museum. Information: 426-2473 or on May 24 call 426-2519.

Salem Historical Society: 7:30 p.m. Thursday, May 29, Salem Township Hall. Mike Gelletly will talk about "The Use of Horse-powered Implements in a Modern Setting."

Friday & Saturday, June 13-14 the Society will mount a Flag Day exhibit in Salem Township Hall about the Jarvis (South Salem Stone) School which they are restoring.

Saline Society: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 21, at Depot Museum, 402 N. Ann Arbor St. Doris Rule Bable will share memories about the Saline Valley Farms.

Depot open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. each Saturday.

Ypsilanti Society: Museum, 220 N. Huron St., open 2-4 p.m. Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

WCHS BUS TOUR OF WESTERN WASHTENAW & JACKSON COUNTIES SATURDAY, JUNE 7,1997

Fee $32.50 each • Reservations due by May 30 • Send check or money order to: WCHS Tour • P.O. Box 3336 • Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-3336

Please make reservations for _____ persons. Total enclosed $ _____.

Check (or circle) choice of sandwich luncheon meal: ☐ Open face prime rib ☐ Seafood melt ☐ Chicken club ☐ Vegetarian club

Name(s) _____

Address: _____ City,State,Zip _____

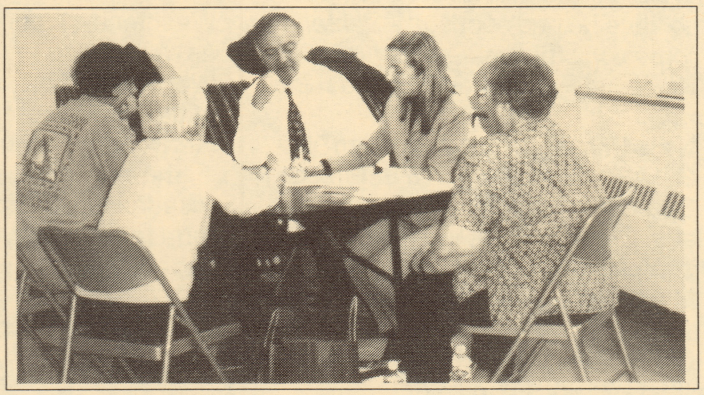
Phone _____

Please list names as you wish them to appear on name tags: _____

_____

ANTIQUES APPRAISALS HUGE SUCCESS

We are most grateful to Lawrence DuMouchelle and his assistant, Corinne Henzi, for donating their expertise on Saturday, April 12, 1997, when they came to the Dixboro United Methodist Church and evaluated the treasures of eighty members and guests. They very graciously remained until all 80 persons' items were appraised. Those coming to the event showed great patience with some waiting for over two hours.



Photos by Karen O'Neal

Lawrence DuMouchelle and his assistant, Corinne Henzi, appraising antiques and collectibles for a couple of the 80 persons who brought their treasures. At right, Pauline Walters observes when it is time to call the next number-holder.

Each person was assigned a number as they arrived and each was seen in turn by the duo. Mr. DuMouchelle was very attentive to each person and, I believe, most left satisfied, Pauline Walters said.

We also want to thank the *Ann Arbor NEWS* for the excellent article on our appraisal event which appeared in the next day's *NEWS*. The Society gained over $2,000 for the effort and many asked when we would do this again. We are thinking of doing Antiques in April again next year. You will hear more about this in future *Impressions*.

Some of the people waiting their turn for appraisals.

This issue of *Washtenaw Impressions* is co-sponsored by:
J.F. Ervin Foundation
Ann Arbor, Michigan

NEED VOLUNTEERS FOR ART FAIR PARKING, MUSEUM SHOP SALES AT KEMPF HOUSE

Again this year, we have been given the opportunity to park cars (after banking hours) at the two Great Lakes National Bank lots at Liberty and Division and across the street on Washington. Four volunteers will be needed for each shift from 5:30 pm to 9:00 pm: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 16, 17, & 18. On Saturday, there will be two shifts: 8 am to Noon and Noon to 4 pm.

The proceeds will go toward the completion of our Museum on Main Street. In past years we have earned over $1,500 for our efforts.

This year we will also have our Museum Shop items available at Kempf House throughout the Art Fair. This would be an excellent place for volunteers who need to keep out of the heat. Volunteers will take three or four-hour shifts. Invite a friend to join you. Kempf House is air-conditioned.

Please call (313) 663-2379 to volunteer or for further information

HOW TO JOIN

Send name, address and phone number with check or money order payable to WCHS Membership, c/o Patty Creal, Treasurer, P.O. Box 3336, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-3336.

Annual dues are individual, $15; couple/family, $25; student or senior (60+), $10; senior couple, $19; business/association, $50; patron, $100. Information : 662-9092.

Editor: Alice Ziegler, 663-8826
Address: 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Mailing: Caroline Mohai, 663-6106
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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL POTLUCK
'FORD'S VILLAGE INDUSTRIES'

6 p.m. • Wednesday
May 21, 1997

MACON MILL
11200 Mills-Macon Road
Macon, Michigan
(See Map Page 1)

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

YPSILANTI MUSEUM
220 N HURON ST
YPSILANTI MI 48197